#### Amneements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-A Naval Cadet. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Exhibition of Paintings.
BIJOU THEATRE—S:15—Courted Into Court.
BIJOU THEATRE—S:15—Wizard of the Nile.
BROADWAY THEATRE—S:15—Wizard of the Nile.
CASINO—S:15—The Wedding Day.
DALY 9—S:15—The Tempest.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Under the Red Robe.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Tess of the D'Uber OARDEN THEATRE S:15-Dr. Belgraff.
GARRICK THEATRE S:20-Never Again.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE S-Howmies.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S:15-An Enemy of the King.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE S:15-The Girl from
Detail

Paris.

Annual Exhibition.

Annual Exhibition.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—S:15—Vandeville.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S—8:15—Méss Manhatian.

WHENTET THEATRE—S—Sweet Inniscarra.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

hopes for a pardon from Spain.

DOMESTIC.—Baron Courcel is likely to be chosen as the fifth member of the Court of Arbitration between Venezuela and Great Britain.

It is reported that if the Senate does not order an investigation of the State Department of Public Buildings, Governor Black will suspend Superintendent Easton. —— Government vessels are watching the filibuster Dauntless at Jacksonville. —— The Middle-of-the-Road Jacksonville. — The Middle-of-the-Road Populists will wage war against National Chairman Butler. — The Insurance Commissioner of Kansas was indicted by the Federal Court for interfering with the course of justice. — The water from the Biggs crevasse in the Mississippi is spreading out over the Louisiana low-

CITY.—Easter services in the churches were well attended and the usual "parade" after-ward was as interesting a display of fashion as ward was as interesting a display of tashion as ever. — There was an unusually large gath-ering of sight-seers at the Grant Monument. — Local Greeks are hopeful and confident as to the outcome of the war in the East.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair in the morning, followed by increasing cloudiness. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 52%.

## PROGRESS IN TARIFF MAKING.

A caucus of Republican Senators on the Tariff bill will presumably save time. If each memrecommended by the committee should take get a separate vote upon it, the Senate would be occupied for some months. In caucus the reason for the adjustment proposed by the committee can be freely explained, and those who think different duties necessary to their constituents can make known their wishes. The a proposed duty which the Republicans are Wilson bill. The few Democrats who wished count upon nearly the whole Republican force and thus could expect a majority in the Senate. But a proposal to raise duties above those recommended this year cannot be expected to succeed unless it is one on which the Republicans are practically united. This will tend to produce a more moderate measure than might be adopted in the House, with its large Repub-

When it has been definitely ascertained what provisions can be unitedly sustained by Republicans, and what cannot, the alternative for every member will be this: To take the new bill, whether its provisions are all that he desires or not, or else to continue the present destructive tariff by refusing support to the pending measure. Whoever refuses to pass the bill in the Senate throws away the opportunity to secure through a conference committee provisions more to his satisfaction. If the change which a Senator desires is one which has been favored or is likely to be favored by the House, he would have no motive for killing the bill before ascertaining how the conference results. Under such circumstances there appears to be no reason to expect very long delay over details in the Senate if the Republicans can first determine in caucus what provisions they are willing to support. Democrats who offer a lot of amendments for the sake of making speeches and causing delay will have to take upon themselves the responsibility of postponing the prosperity which a final decision would bring. The long delay in the Senate in 1894, with all its disastrous effects on business, was not caused by Republican opposition, but by the inability of Democrats to agree among themselves. If the Republicans can reach an agreement in caucus, deciding what sort of measure they are prepared to pass in the Senate and send to a conference, they will place all the responsibility for

further delay in that body upon their opponents. Dispatches indicate that much credit is due to the members of the Republican sub-committee, first, for keeping their own counsel in a really surprising manner, and, next, for deferring until the last day all definite decisions about changes proposed. For weeks when the Democratic tariff was pending the country was dishonored and the party made disreputable by scandalous speculations based upon action in committee, or reversal of action, on various provisions in the bill. The members of the committee will deserve much from the country and the party if they render that sort of thing impossible this year.

JERSEY'S ELECTION LAW MUDDLE. Mayor Wanser of Jersey City and his legal and political advisers are confronted by a grave and intricate condition of affairs. In the last weeks of the New-Jersey Legislature a law was passed abolishing spring elections in Jersey City and Newark. The Democrats promptly apset aside. Sitting as a branch court, Justices Garrison and Gummere declared that the law special legislation, inasmuch as there was no or refuse any application, the fact still remains good reason, in the opinion of the Judges, for that the bill tends to put a premium on avarice

restricting the operation of the act to any one class of municipalities. An immediate appeal could not be heard without the consent of the Democrats, and as this was refused, elections were held on April 13 in Newark and Jersey City. In the latter city a Mayor, Board of Works Commissioners and Aldermen were elected, and likewise in Newark with the exception of a Mayor. The results in Newark were mixed, from a political point of view, but the Democrats swept

Jersey City. Mayor Wanser was advised all along that the law abolishing spring elections would be upheld by the Court of Errors and Appeals, and, acting under that advice, he refused to run for re-election. Now his counsel tell him that he is morally bound to hold on to his office, and thus force a final decision on the constitutionality of the law. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to whether or not such a course would be wise, as many conservative Republicans fear that litigation taking that form would be regarded as an attempt to defeat the popular will, and that the inevitable outcry would hurt the party all through the State.

Those who are the most strenuous in urging Mayor Wanser against surrendering the munici pal citadel say that there is an important principle at stake, and that if the proposition which they advocate were revolutionary it would not be favored by such an eminent constitutional lawyer as Charles L. Corbin, who has acted as the Mayor's special counsel all through. If Mayor-elect Hoos and the Democratic leaders are more concerned about conserving the city's interests than in making political capital some arrangement satisfactory to both sides may be arrived at whereby the Issue may be disposed of at once. It is true, however, that the Republicans in this contest are laboring under the disadvantage of upholding a measure that was never regarded with enthusiasm in other sections of the State, and this makes the practical outcome all the more dubious, no matter what the courts may say.

#### THE BOER REPUBLICS.

A considerable ripple was created in South African politics the other day by the announcement that some sort of union had been formed between the South African Republic-otherwise the Transvaal-and the Orange Free State. There were notions extant that the two Boer republics had been merged into one for better resistance to British aggression. These, it is scarcely necessary to say, were quite unfounded. The Transvaal doubtless is, and long has been, eager for such union; a sort of lying down of the lion and the lamb together, the Orange lamb snugly tucked away inside the Transvaal lion. But the Orange Free State has never consented, and probably never will consent, to such an arrangement. In fact, the present complication of affairs between the Transvaal and Great Britain greatly increases the improbability of such consolidation. What has really happened appears to be simply this: The two Presidents have had a meeting, after the fashion of European Emperors, have talked matters over between whiffs on big Dutch pipes, and have agreed that more intimate commercial and political relations between their States will be good for both. That is all. Probably their plans will be executed; provided the Transvaal steers clear of trouble with England. But there will be nothing like organic union, nor even fed-

For Mr. Martin Teunis Steyn, now and for some time President of the Orange Free State, is entirely too clever a man to be thus entrapped. He is one of the finest products of the ber not quite satisfied with the form of bill African Dutch race in its best estate. He has all of "Oom Paul's" shrewdness and rugged intime to debate the matter in open session and dependence, and he has in addition a generous culture and a progressive spirit utterly beyond the ken of the Transvaal autocrat. He sees that so long as the Orange Free State remains independent it will have an honorable rank among South African commonwealths. It may never become great and powerful, but it will be decision of the supporters of the bill will show | prosperous and respectable. But joined to the definitely what changes can be made and what | Transvaal, it would be swallowed up and lost cannot. For it needs no argument to show that forever, a mere province of what may continue willing to support cannot pass in open Senate itself a mere province of the British Empire. with practically the whole Democratic vote For the Transvaal has nearly three times the against it. In this respect the situation is en- area and four times the population of the Ortirely different from that which existed when ange Free State, and, since the latter let the the Democratic Senators held a caucus on the diamond region go to Cape Colony, a hundred or a thousand times the mineral wealth. Wherehigher duties than those proposed were able to fore the union would mean that the Orange Free State would be governed at Pretoria by the to support such higher duties as they approved. Transvaal Boers, and Bloemfontein would become a mere provincial town and the Orange burghers would have "no influence with the

£dministration." Moreover, the enlightened and progressive Afrikanders of the Orange Free State have no mind to be driven into Paul Krüger's quarrel with Great Britain. They realize that the latter s, and will probably remain, the dominant power in South Africa, and they see that their best policy is to cultivate amicable relations with it. Indeed, they have every reason to do so Their State was founded by a British officer. Their independence was given to them by the British Government. When, forty-three years ago, they wanted to come under the British flag as a British colony, the British Government declined to take them, but insisted upon their retaining their independent sovereignty. And to day they know that Great Britain, whose territory so largely encompasses theirs, respects their independence and will do nothing to impair it. So it may be taken as assured that they will not make themselves a mere appendix to the Transvaal in its vain hostility to British predominance in Africa and to the advance of civilization in their own land,

# PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

The bill in relation to children committed to charitable and public institutions in this city, which Senator Ahearn championed in the Legislature and now defends against local opposition, is not suspected of any wrong purpose. The question is whether or not it is a wise and prudent measure. The bill provides, in brief, for the restoration to a parent or guardian of any child hereafter committed to the care of an institution, "in a proper case, after a careful and thorough inquiry"; the parent or guardian receiving the money allowed by law for the maintenance of the child in the institution. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is directed to effect this change of custody, is authorized to revoke it. The theory is that parents are the natural custodians of their children, and that misfortune alone should not be permitted to sever the relation.

Senator Ahearn, in replying to the opponents of the bill, who are to have a hearing before Mayor Strong this week, speaks with proper feeling about the distress of a poor mother separated from a child whom she loves and longs to care for, and of a child committed for no fault to the professional charge of strangers. Such cases are indeed pitiful, and it is the duty of society as well as its interest to keep the number of them at the lowest practicable point. But it seems to us that the advocates of this measure have not fully considered its probable operation. Senator Ahearn says that it is "not compulsory, but recommendatory"; yet it provides that under the conditions which it specifles the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to pealed to the Supreme Court to have this law Children "shall," not may, restore a child to the parent or guardian. If it be claimed that the clause "in a proper case and after a thorough violated the constitutional inhibition against inquiry" leaves the society full power to grant

and fraud by encouraging unscrupulous parents to get their children committed to an institution in order that they may subsequently reclaim them, with an allowance of money from the city for their own benefit. It is true that the Controller is not required but "authorized" to pay the money; but if this is not an oversight, and contrary to the intention of the act, it is at least an uncertain provision, which would perhaps be quite as likely in the long run to work badly in good cases as to work well in bad ones. The phraseology of another section is unfortunate, in that it merely authorizes the society and the Controller to adopt necessary rules

for the administration of the law. The last thing which humane persons whose compassion is especially aroused by the unmerited woes of children wish to accomplish is the enlargement of opportunities for their illtreatment by heartless parents, and the encouragement of such parents in idle and shiftless habits. It is to be feared that the bill under consideration would produce those results. It is at least in need of stronger justification than it has yet received.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Powder-burning near Mount Olympus, the osses of Barnato and the imports to escape Dingley duties have combined to change business conditions for the time. Moderate exports of gold are rather generally expected, not because America owes, but because London wants to borrow. The advance in the price of gold by the Bank of England is in effect the request to lend. Kaffir speculations have made France a creditor. Russia draws for expected emergencies and Japan calls for Chinese indemnity money, and London cannot afford to be weak with a volcano breaking out in Macedonia. British capitalists can of course obtain gold from this country, notwithstanding the heavy commercial indebtedness of other countries to this on the trade of the last nine months. It happens that New-York banks and the Treasury have plenty, and some outgo would only please many bankers. Nor would it in the least disturb the Treasury, which holds over \$154,000,000 free gold, and is taking in larger revenues because of the increased imports. Thus there is nothing to hinder a loan of gold to London if it is demanded, although on current exchange account New-York could draw millions from that market.

The increase in imports for two weeks at New-York has been \$5,900,000 compared with last year, and \$3,400,000 compared with 1895, but more than half, \$3,100,000 and \$1,900,000 for the different years, is in drygoods, which are to a large extent consigned and not to be paid for until they are sold, months hence. Imports at Boston should show an increase on account of wool, and at some other points on account of sugar, but all this is of insignificant amount compared with the immense balance due on trade account. The last exports of gold were in July. Exports since then have exceeded imports of merchandise, gold and silver by \$265,600,000 in eight months, and if it be supposed that securities returned from abroad exceeded the known large sales of bonds to Europe by as much as \$150,000,000, which bankers would reckon highly improbable, and that dutiable imports, \$216,000,000, were undervalued about 25 per cent, or \$72,000,000, there would still remain a balance of \$43,000,000 apparently unliquidated. Whether less or more, it is at any rate enough, and if Europe wants gold it borrows.

This, of course, exclusive of sales of American securities held abroad, which might come back in considerable amount if war should involve the great Powers. But a fight between Turkey and Greece, even if other Balkan States were involved, would not necessarily cause any financial disturbance, except among the hand-to-mouth speculators, from whom there came sales of about 10,000 shares here last week. The smallness of the movement was as significant as the quiet and comparative steadiness of the stock market, which declined for railways only half a dollar per share for the week on sales of less than 520,000 shares. Two trust stocks, Sugar and Chicago Gas, not international, furnished sales of 289,395 shares, with a fall averaging \$2 per share; the ten most active railroad stocks furnished sales of only 347,212 shares, and of all declined only 87 cents per \$100, and trust stocks 72 cents. Earnings are rather better than for months past, though not particularly cheering.

Such are the influences which make for depression. But on the other side is the increase in foreign demand for American products, which added after call Saturday. Just eight days have passed since May wheat was 71.37 cents. and it closed Saturday at 79.5 cents. Part of this was the natural reaction after the heavy fall caused by liquidation, but part was also due to hurried foreign buying as soon as war became a certainty. The Balkan countries immediately adjacent to the strife, which may be drawn into it, produced in 1896, according to Dornbusch, 146,500,000 bushels wheat; Turkey, 40,000,000, and Greece, 5,600,000; but the supplies of Russia and Poland, 319,300,000 bushels, so far as they remain, would also be to some extent- withdrawn from Western markets by prospective demands in the region of war. remains available in these countries, but there will naturally be smaller supplies for Western Europe. While Western receipts for two weeks have been practically the same as last year, 3,820,000 bushels, and Atlantic exports, flour included, have been but 30,000 larger, 2,397,841 bushels, both the opening of navigation and the foreign demand now tend to produce a larger

movement at a higher price. Cotton has been singularly irresponsive to influences ordinarily potent, and, though receipts from plantations fall below last year's, and for April have been less than half those of 1895, the prospect of a large yield in Texas and outside the flooded districts at the South seems to have more influence. The demand for cotton goods has somewhat improved since the great auction sale resulted in prices averaging less than 10 per cent below previous open quotations, out some qualities have been reduced and advancing, Coates Brothers showing a rise averaging one cent more since April 1 for 104 quotations; but trading is mainly in foreign, of which 45,000 bales are said to have been landed within a week at Boston. Manufacturers are doing less, being far more fully supplied than improves but moderately, not as yet affording ground for confidence far ahead. So the buying of boots and shoes for the fall season is still small, although some qualities have been slightly reduced in price, and most manufacturers of men's wear are near the end of orders, while for women's shoes there are generally orders for some time ahead. Shipments fall below those of last year or in 1895.

The output of pig-iron decreased in March 3,764 tons weekly, according to "The American Manufacturer," of Pittsburg, but slightly increased according to "The Iron Age," the difference being mainly in districts near Pittsburg. The unsold stocks but very slightly increased, but were the largest ever known-1.025,831 tons-and the demand, all told, including the consumption of the great steel works in ratis and beams on orders taken some time ago, should now be nearly up to the supply, and it is also very large in nalls and wire, in plates for tinning and in shipbuilding materials, though in other lines much below the capacity of works. Bessemer pig is a little lower at Pittsburg, \$9 90 being quoted, with \$8 65 for Grey Forge; and prices of Alabama iron are demoralized, with Grey Forge \$5.75 at Birming-

expected this week to indicate the range of quo tations. The volume of business indicated by payments through clearing-houses is now practically the same as last year, and outside New-York only 7.2 per cent less than in 1892, though here the difference in volume of speculation causes a decrease of 29.1 per cent compared with 1892. The floods retard trade in the Mississippi Valley, but elsewhere retail business is generally reported larger than last year.

One man drinks eleven bottles of lemon extract, and dies in delirium tremens. Another smokes one hundred cigarettes a day, and goes crazy. Two of a kind.

A stock company is proposed, with a large capital, to exploit the Kneipp cure, and, as the outlay involved in wading barefoot in wet grass is slight, the dividends ought to bear a satisfactory proportion to the investment. That is about all that the cure amounts to, and any one who desires can practise it in private, with no regard to the effort of monopolists to make a corner in the exercise. Meantime Father Knelpp, the founder of the remedial school bearing his name, is dying at his home in Germany, not having been able to find relief in his own primitive and simple curative methods.

Altgeld looms into increasing prominence as the financier who started the funds of the University of Illinois on the road over which they show no promising signs of returning.

The Kansas Populists make use of their victory by stuffing the colleges with the stufflest and puffiest Populist professors to be found within or without the limits of the State. New lessons will now very likely be taught in those foundations, among them the precept that it is a good thing to spoil the Eastern Egyptian by borrowing his money and repudiating the obligation to pay it. That is what Kansas Populism comes to when the yelps and barkings of its apostles are translated into formularies which the rest of the world can comprehend.

## PERSONAL.

A correspondent of "The Chicago Record" says that not long ago some friends of the late Senator Voorhees, knowing that he was in straitened cir-Voorhees, knowing that he was in straitened circumstances, and believing that he would not be able to resume the practice of law, determined to do something for him. It was suggested, he adds, that there would be some places on the new commission to deal with the Cherokee Indian property question. Senator John Wison, of Washington, who, although a Republican, was a protegé of the Senator, spoke of the suggestion as an inspiration. Senator Fairbanks was consulted, and he, too, rejoiced at the opportunity. He was to have gone to President McKinley in behalf of his predecessor, and at the time of Voorheer's death it was practically assured that he would be appointed to the president McKinley in President McKinley in President McKinley in and at the time of Voorhees's death it was and at the time of Voorhees's death it was produced to the cally assured that he would be appointed to the Cally assured that he would be appointed to the friends, because it was thought best not to of his friends, because it was thought best not to say anything to him nor to permit the movement to become public until success was certain.

Committee in Athens for fifty years. His career began with the acceptance of constitutional principles by King Otho, and he was quite a young man when that sovereign intrusted to him the reorganization of the judicial system. Sent as Ambassador to Constantinople in 1860, he did not return until after Otho's abdication, when he became, under King George, the Governor of the National Bank. This post he abandoned a few years ago to devote his remaining years to the cause of Crete and to the literary labors which have always occupied his leisure, for in the field of history and philosophy he has made a reputation beyond the limits of Hellas.

The Rev. Howard S. Jefferson, who has charge of the Methodist publishing house in Calcutta, is visit-ing his home in Baltimore on a leave of absence.

Colonel A. E. Buck, of Georgia, the newly appointed Minister to Japan, who has been in Washington for some time, soon found himself obliged to ington for some time, soon found himself obliged to devise a method of escaping from the office-seckers. "Every morning," says "The Washington Post," "he disappears from the hotel, and callers are informed that he is at one of the departments. After being told this for several davs, many of them decided to wait for the Colonel. None of them have so far seen him leave or enter the building, and they are figuring on how it is all done. It is amusing to pass the hotel and see the line of office-seekers lined upon the K-st, side, waiting. Nothing will cause them to cease their vigil until Colonel Buck departs for Japan. It is said that while ostensibly at the hotel. Colonel Buck is safely secluded in a friend's house a mile away."

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle" says: "James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, Georgia's greatest farmer, has just broken all records of cotton sales from a plantation by selling to Macon cotton-buyers three weeks the average for railroad stocks has his own raising. The cotton was sold on a basis of declined only 87 cents per \$100, and trust stocks seven cents for middling, and when it is all weighed and shipped Mr. Smith will receive a check for about \$70,000. This would be a tremen dous crop, even if Mr. Smith raised nothing but cotton, but when it is remembered that he grows similarly large crops of grain and hay, and that cotton is his surplus money crop after producing all the provision crops he needs, then one can grasp some idea of the scale on which Colonel Smith farms, and see the justice of calling him

Athens, seventy-five years ago a squalid Turkish-village of huts and ruins, has become a city of 164,000 inhabitants, a centre of intellectual life, the seat of a great university, an influence to he rock oned with in the councils of the nations. Factories hum and smoke in the haunts of idyllic tradition Busy scaports have spring to importance, and a mercantile marine, ranking eighth among those of the world, carries on the memories of the ship Argo. The masses of the people are industrious temperate, shrewd, brave, and remarkable for the chastity of their domestic life. They are all patriots.—(Illustrated American.

A curious illustration of the diverse conditions that may exist in this country is the fact that while so many people in the Mississippi Valley are suffering from floods the New-Orleans papers are raising money for sufferers from the drouth in

Maude—Everybody was telling me how homely I was looking, but Charley told me he never saw me when I looked better. I'd give more for Charley's opinion than for everybody else's.

Bertha—Yes; but in this case his opinion seemed to be the same as everybody else's.—(Boston Transerint.

After Service.-Gadzooks-What a perfect command of language Dr. Longwind has! Zounds-I don't agree with you. I should say his language has a perfect command of him.

Crimsonbeak—Sprocket was telling some remarkable stories of the speed he made on his new wheel. Yeast—Well, you know, Sprocket can lie as fast as a horse can trot.

"Well, I don't know about that, but I do know that he can lie faster than his bicycle can go."—(Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Harris, of Chicago, has inserted the follow ing notice in the Chicago papers: "To Whom It May Concern: My husband, Fred C. Harris, has left my home, and I will not be responsible for any debts he incurs. Mrs. Fred C. Harris," The notice is not couched in the traditional form, but it will doubtless

"I see there has been a machine patented which records every time a man moves," said Juntper. "Well, it would put the machine to a pretty good test if it was tried on some of my tenants," said Flatte, the landlord.—(Yonkers Statesman. Representative Roger introduced the following

amble and resolution the other day in the Texas

Stature:

Whereas, the patient House is tired Of the perpetual Jaw Which is so universally fired At each prospective law; And whereas, too, some are accused Of assaulting bills that pass With the very weapon Samson used—The jawbone of an ass; And whereas, now the day has come When our per diem shrinks To such a small and patiry sum It will not pay for drinks; Therefore, resolved, that we will hold Two sessions every day. And, whether it is not or cold, Will try to earn sur pay.

A footrace over the "Marathon course" is to be

run at Boston on April 19, "Patriots' Day." The arse will be the same in length as that from Marathon to Athens.

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut tree. A humming-bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. In fact, we could look right into the nest. One day when there was a heavy shower coming up we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. Well, when the first drops fell she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close by and laid this leaf over the nest so as completely to cover it; then she flew away. On examining the leaf we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to, or hooked upon. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.—(American Sportsman. ham. Sales of Mesaba ore at Cleveland are (Ar

#### MUSICAL NOTES.

THE LAST SUNDAY CONCERT AND FINAL DISAPPOINTMENT - AN OPERATIC GUESS-MR. SAAR'S SONGS-PER-SONAL NOTES AND AN-

NOUNCEMENTS.

It was twenty minutes after the advertised time

for beginning the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night when a young man in morning dress carried a silk hat to the middle of the stage and confronted the audience. An ominous murmur ran through the house at once, and the young man was not permitted to proceed further than "At this noment Mr. Grau has received this letter which I hold from Mme. Calvé" before his voice was drowned by a storm of hisses. Then a few generously disposed individuals applauded, and after one or two more sibilant interruptions the expected announcement was heard to the end. It was that Mme. Caivé was on the very point of dressing to go to the Opera House when she was selzed with distressing pains, which compelled her to go a once to bed," where she there lay in the care of two physicians. Then came a last outburst of hisses and a buzz of excited conversation, which lasted until Mr. Seldl appeared to start the con-cert. The house was crowded in every part; a more numerous audience has seldom, if ever, been seen in it, nor a better natured one. Having given expression to their feelings of anger and disappointment, the people settled down to enjoy everyt offered to them with double intensity, and extra songs were so steadily demanded that the substitutions which were made for Mme. Calve's numbers were entirely unnecessary. Mmc. De Vere, M. Salignac, Mr. Bispham, M. Plancon and the orchestra all gave double measure.

At the close of the Metropolitan season of 1888-'89 an effort was made to turn the sentiments of the Opera House stockholders toward Italian opera. which had been supplanted by the German for four years. The historian of the musical affairs of the city in his "Annual Review" took it upon himself to defend the policy of the Board of Directors, and argued against a change, on the ground, among others, that an Italian company which would be satisfactory to the people of the metropolis would compel the failure of the enterprise financially. Some of his utterances have a peculiar significance and interest, in view of the outcome of the experiment which Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau began two ns later, and are therefore reprinted here

"An 'all-round good' Italian company without 'stars' has never been patronized in New-York and never will be. The Italian repertory is limited, the operas are threadbare, are dramatically uninteresting, and only beautiful voices and beautiful singing can make them tolerable. Now, here is a list of practically all the singers in Italian and French opera who would be attractive to the New-York public: Sopranos-Patti, Sembrich, Nilsson, Van Andt; contraltos-Scalchi, Bellinetont; Tamagno, Jean de Reszke, Masini, Van Dyk, Gayarre, possibly also Cellier and Talazae; baryton Maurel and Lassalle. Of course there are many good singers, not named, who could be utilized, but this is practically a complete list of 'cards,' and 'cards' are necessary. As bearing on the question, mention might be made of Miss Emma Nevada who three years ago was a dreadful failure here. out has lately aroused the greatest erthusiasm in Madrid. Those who would suggest that the list is ncomplete might also be told that the only tenors (outside of those mentioned) who are succeeding in Italian performances are Marconi, whose fiasco at the Acedamy of Music in 'Otello' is still fresh in the minds of New-Yorkers; Stagno, the utterly unmusical beliewer, who shared in the discomfiture of Mr. Abbey's company at the Metropolitan, and Mierzwinesky, whose ut de poitrine, and nothing else, distinguished him at the Academy six years ago. Mme. Albani, excellent singer that she is, with tastes and talents beyond the Italian repertory, had her trial at reanimating Italian opera at the Academy a few years ago.

"Suppose Mr. Stanton were instructed to engage an Italian company for next season. He would be obliged to choose his 'stars' from the list I have given, and here are sums which approach closely those he would have to pay (the list is made up from evidence carefully gathered and guesswork does not enter into it): Patti, \$5,000 per night; Sembrich (an exquisite singer), \$1,500; Nilsson (retired, but might be persuaded to return for, say) \$2,500; Marie Van Zandt, \$1,000; Jean de Reszke (would come only in conjunction with his brother, the barytone, and the two would cost, though \$2,000 was lately offered in Madrid), \$1,000; 2,500 (he was offered \$3,250 in Brazil); Masini, \$700; Maurel, \$600; Lassalle, \$700. It might be interesting to add, in view of the fact that contracts with prime donne usually include total expenses, that under Mr. Abbey's régime, Mmc. Sembrich's hotel bills amounted to \$1,400 a month."—("Review of the New-York Musical Season, 1888-1889," pages 165, 166.

Several publishers have busted themselves of late with compositions of Mr. Louis V. Saar, of whose songs The Tribune directed attention some time ago on the occasion of one of Mr. printed two French lyrics, as the composer's op me, and "Viens," words by Victor Hugo, dedicated to Mme. Nordica; also op. 13, three songs, entitled "Der traurige Garten," "Harfenmädschen's Lied" and "Oeder Garten", also op. 14, consisting of three songs for medium voice, "Immer leiser vird mein Schlummer," "Dein gedenken" 'Tiefer Wunsch''; also op. 15, consisting of three "Herbstgefühl" and "Abends"; finally, op. 16. four songs for soprano, "Im Vorübvorgehen," "Abendgang," "Ach, wed doch das Könnte" and "Schneckenliedchen," All of these have been provided with English translations by Mrs. Helen D. Tretbar, G. Schirmer has published settings of three folksongs (Croatian, Slavenic and Rumanlan), as also two ballads for the planoforte re-spectively in D minor and F major. The songs appear as the composer's op. 19, the planoforte pleces (which breathe the spirit of the vocal writings) as his op. 18. Three vocal quartets for mixed voices, constituting op. 8, were issued some months ago in Leipsic by Adolf Robitschek. The exceedingly favorable impression of Mr. Saar's gifts which was made when Mr. Bispham sang three of the songs last February is confirmed by an examination of the compositions just enumerated. Mr. Saar has a distinctly poetical vein, and is sometimes surprisingly and delightfully happy in his expression of the mood suggested by the poet. That he is a devotee of Brahms might be guessed at times, and also at times one might wish for less lies flow naturally and easily, and occasionally disclose an ingenuousness which can only have been cultivated by communion with the folk-song of Germany. His songs ought to be gladly welcomed by all singers whose tastes are above the com-

Miss Marie Graham Cochrane will give a concert of Mr. David Mannes, violin, and Mr. Howard Brockway, planoforte. She will sing songs by Schubert, Louis Gregh and Meyer-Helmund, besides old English and Scotch pieces.

which he promises the co-operation of Mr, Joseffy, Mr. Gregorowitsch and an orchestra of a indred men, and which will take place in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening, is as follows:

Choral and Fugue. Bach Orchestra. Josephin 

Personal News from Abroad.—The Duke of An-halt has conferred the title of professor on Franz Rummel ..... Mr. Nikisch has restored the popularly of the Berlin Philharmonic concerts to the degree which they enjoyed under Von Bülow, and has been re-engaged for next season. He received a tremendous popular ovation at the last concert on March 8 ..... Miss Marie Brema has been giving concerts in Germany with Edward Grieg.....Mme. Materna will take pupils in dramatic singing at er home in Vienna.....Lola Beeth and Adelina Patti have sung this season in the opera at Monte Carlo.....Johannes Elmblad, erstwhile basso at the Metropolitan Opera House and the best Fafner New-York has yet heard, has been appointed in-Vienna "Fremdenblatt" relates the following about the tenor, Van Dyk: He was witness in a case be fore the law courts. "Do you spell your name with a 'ck' or only a 'k'?" asked the examiner. With a 'k' only," answered the tenor; "you can

hear the 'c' to-night at the opera."

## THE NEW JUBILEE.

BONFIRES ON THE HILLS-A SHOPKEEP-ING NATION'S FETE-ONE GOOD THING THAT IS CHEAP.

London, April 10. The new Jubilee of the Queen's reign is to be something more than a revel of charitable cadging and a sp.cu.ators' harvest. At least two distinct appeals will be made to the English imagination. The procession to and from St. Paul's will represent the power and grandeur of a worldwide Empire. With its Indian contingent, its Colonial body-guards and its picked bodies of soldiers and marines, it will be a pageant rich in its suggestions of imperial greatness. When the last files of soldiers have passed up the Mall to Buckingham Palace, and London is illuminated as it has never been before during the long and glorious reign, thousands of bonfires are to be kindled simultaneously on the hills and mountain crags of the United Kingdom. The warning beacons of the Elizabethan reign will be relighted and multiplied in testimony of the joy and gratitude of a united nation after an unexampled period of prosperity and progress.

Jubilee bonfires were attempted ten years ago, but the experiment was disappointing in its results, because undue stress was laid upon the idea of flame telegraphy. The beacons were not lighted simultaneously, but at sight of the flaming signal which was first flashed from the highest point of the Malvern Hills. The idea was an imaginative and poetical one, that at a given signal the news should be carried north. south, east and west by beacons lighted from hill to hill; but some of the bonfires were kindled prematurely and many were not set ablaze from one cause or another. A Parliamentary committee headed by Colonel Milward, Sir John Kennaway and Mr. Lowther has been organized this week for the purpose of carrying out the idea in a more practical way. It has rejected the signalling system as a detail which is troublesome and unsatisfactory in execution. It recommends that at 10 o'clock of Jubilee Day on every important hill in the United Kingdom a bonfire shall be kindled. The co-operation of chairmen of county councils is asked and an energetic committee has been appointed for organizing the movement throughout the United Kingdom.

The material recommended for general use in these beacon fires is peat saturated with petroleum. In the mountainous regions of Wales and Westmoreland colored lights may be subetituted for bonfires. The idea has been taken up with enthusiasm in the provinces, and it now seems probable that on the night of Jubilee Day the British Islands will be aglow with thousands of flaming beacons. Ten years ago, when the plan was neither well devised nor generally accepted, spectators in favored localities were enabled to see as many as a hundred of these bonfires. This year, with superior simplicity in the plan and more general interest in the undertaking, the effect of this unique display of Jubilee lights ought to be greatly increased. The procession and thanksgiving service will be London's show, but every one in the United Kingdom outside of London will be enabled to witness the beacon fires. There will be something in this extraordinary night spectacle to appeal strongly to the imagination of sightseers. It will be the outward sign of national rejoicing throughout the Queen's dominions, and it will inspire a fresh glow of enthusiasm for

Features like these of the Jubilee celebration are cordially welcomed because there is so much that is sordid and mercenary in the preparations for the gala week in June. The metallic rattle of very hard cash has been heard at every turn since the Jubilee was proposed. House agents as long ago as last August increased their rentals for West End property on the strength of the projected celebration, and the figures have been rising steadily. Tradesmen have been expecting a fine harvest from the season's trade, and have anticipated their profits by overcharging their customers all the year round because the Jubilee was in sight. As soon as the route of the parade was announced a speculators' scramble began for windows, rooms, roofs and available sites such as the world has in length, but there is not a front window all the way that does not command a phenomenal price for the great day of the gala week. of the Thames, where tradesmen and lodgers occupied rooms by the month looking out upon the line of march, the poor have been menaced with evictions in order that property-owners might gain possession of squalid rookeries for the sake of a single day's rental at Jubiles

One three-storied building overlooking St. Paul's Cathedral has been leased for \$50,000 for tions of the procession massed in the open space; but the windows are few in number and the rooms small. Another syndicate-for the buildings along the route will be largely controlled by speculators' combinations on the day to be celebrated-has offered \$100,000 for the privilege of removing a building on Ludgate Hill, erecting a great stand in its place and subsequently reconstructing and restoring the original structure. Windows in highly desirable localities command anywhere between \$1,000 and \$10,000. The magnitude of this holiday traffic is amazing. Hundreds of real estate dealers have gone into the business of dealing in windows, rooms, roofs and seats. Immense insurance risks have been taken on the Queen's life. The newspapers are filled with advertisements for holiday accommodations. There is also a considerable auction trade in them, windows, balconies and rooms being sold to the highest bidders. The mansion in Piccadilly which was leased for \$10,000 for a single day was disposed of prematurely. The rental might easily have been trebled.

The tariff of prices for seats in open-air stands has not yet been established, except for the

The tariff of prices for seats in open-air stands has not yet been established, except for the clubs, which have made arrangements for the comfort of their members. The Reform Club, for example, will erect a double gallery that will accommodate about 650 persons, and two guineas will be charged for seat and luncheon. The prices of open-air seats in platforms overlooking the most attractive portions of the route will be much higher than the special rates offered by clubs. Many of the stands are to be erected for the benefit of the Hospital Fund, and the prices will range between two and five erected for the benefit of the Hospital Fund, and the prices will range between two and five guineas. The vestrics may construct stands in Piccadilly, St. James's-st. the Borough and other thoroughfares, and sell seats for a guinea; but probably there will be an active market for all the seats which can be supplied at two guineas. That will be the average cost of seeing the show in the open air out of the press of the crowds. Glimpses from captive balloons will come higher.

come higher.

Ingenious mathematicians are computing the many millions which will be expended by sight-seers on Jubilee Day. They do not agree even approximately in results, and it would be idle to repeat figures which are purely conjectural. But it will be safe to assume that the record of the last Jubilee will be surpassed, and that it will be the costliest town show ever witnessed. A considerable portion of the profits will be reserved for the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund and for other worthy charities; and hotels, apartment-houses and tradespeople will have a legitimate source of increased income; but a legitimate source of increased income; but a legit many speculators and capitalists, whose money is invested in special syndicates organized for "working" the route of the procession for all that it will yield. With sovereigns clicking in every till, and with exorbitant rentals swelling the bank account of every merchant, tradesman or professional man owning or rentals. tradesman or professional man owning or renting a room or floor with a lookout upon the line of march, it will be a characteristic fete

of what is now, no less than in Napoleon's time, "a shopkeeping nation." The magnificent charities of the Queen's Year The magnificent charities of the Queen's must not, however, be left out of the account. The Indian Famine Fund, the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund and the Queen's Jubilee Nurses' Fund offer conclusive evidence of the munificent generosity of the English people during a festal year. In addition to these there are a thousand-and-one local charities which are push-